The Bombay Gazette.

497

No. 7,244.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.....	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences.—Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	22
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Narrakal	12	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Galle	15	„ False Point	26
„ Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
„ Pondicherry	18		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Naregaul, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lings, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	June.		July.
Leave Bussorah	12	Leave Bussorah	2
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Muscat	8
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Linga	23	„ Guadur	14
„ Bushire	25	„ Kurrachee	17
„ Fao	27	Arrive Bombay	20
Arrive Bussorah	28		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. P.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Ribbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, 6 Carnie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs. Geo. Nicoll & Co. are selling off, at reduced prices, a portion of their last year's Stock, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, to make room for their Monsoon Supply.

24 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Pateek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of Model Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta, a Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1865.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

a Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidæ Sal-carbonici) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW MUSIC.
Just Received per last Mail.

Chappell's Christy Minstrel Song Book, latest edition, containing 140 Songs and Duets, elegantly bound in cloth with gilt edges. Price Rs. 7.

Boosey's Military Journal for March, containing La Perichole Valse and Durch die Luft (Through the Air) Galop arranged for full Band in separate Parts. Rs. 8.

Boosey's Military Journal for April, containing celebration L'oeil Crevé (Hit or Miss) arranged for full Band. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	2 Hand Portmanteaus.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Cushion Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events. Rs. as.

Annual Subscription 12 0
Single Copy 0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

Rs. as.

Annual Subscription in advance 10 0
Single Copy 0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CALCUTTA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will despatch the Steam Ship "Orissa" (1646 Tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, to Hongkong, on Friday, 4th June, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For freight and passage apply to

E. B. BOSTOCK, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Hindostan," W. White, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

31st May, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship "Lord Straithnairn," Captain Reid, arrived from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Reid will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Office of the undersigned has this day been removed to No. 2, Rampart Row (East).

J. A. SHEPHERD,

Bombay, 1st June, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Carting Agencies established for the collection and delivery of goods between Budnairs and Oomrawutee will be closed from the 1st June next. HENRY CONDER,

Bombay, 31st May, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Town Duties will be levied within the City of Bombay from this date, as authorized by Act IV. of 1869, on the articles mentioned in the schedule attached thereto.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 1st June, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON KULNA RICE.—This day, Tuesday, the 1st June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by public auction, at the Elphinstone Bunder, in Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Godown No. 6, 2004 large bags of Rangoon Kulna Rice, by order of Pudumsey Mooljee, on account and risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and risk of Thacker Khetsi Wagjee—
1002 large bags of Thacker Khetsi Wagjee—
1002 large bags of Rangoon Kulna Rice.
On account and risk of Thacker Champsey Dewjee—
1002 large bags of Rangoon Kulna Rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash, Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
152, Oxford Street, London, W.

THE POONA HOTEL.

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel will be opened on the 3rd June 1869.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the compound running down to the River's side. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 29th May, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Parsee Rustomjee Kollabhoy Beelimoria hath contracted to sell all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built and standing on the Fazendaree land or ground of Bhawoo Appajee Chowan, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in New Sonapore Street, fronting on the north side thereof in the sub-district of Bhoolewadee, and containing by admeasurement 199 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Rustomjee Ruttonjee Billimoria, on the west by the property of Mungeeb Purshotum, on the north by Churnewaady Lane, and on the south by New Sonapore Street, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 39. Any and all persons having any claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise on the said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and any claim there may be will be considered to have been waived.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, Apollo Street, 31st May, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at	Is. 11d.	per. Re.
„	4	„	Is. 11 5/16d. „
„	3	„	Is. 11 3/16d. „
„	2	„	Is. 11 1/16d. „
„	1	„	Is. 10 15/16d. „
On demand			Is. 10¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight			Is. 10 13/16d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 „
3 do.	3 „

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office during May, 1869.

Abdool Jakaria.
Aitken, T.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy.
Asworth, G.
Bailey, W., Col.
Baker, J. C.
Bhawoo Pandoorungjee.
Blake, F.
Blake, Mrs.
Booth, J. R.
Bremer, H.
Bomanjee Cowasjee.
Cohen, C.
Collett, Mr.
Collier, J. T.
Cooke, T., Mrs.
Cooper, C. R.
Crawford, S.
Crawford, D. C.
Daws, E. C.
Daun, Miss.
D. Hormusjee.
De Souza, C. J. A.
De Milliphens, C.
Dixon, H. M.
Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Dorabjee Hormusjee Sons.
Ellison, E.
Elsan, H. B.
Forde, H. D.
Francis, N.
Framjee Jehangeerjee.
Gell, F.
George, T.
Gewand, T. F.
Goltchman, S.
Goostdjee Dadabhoy.
Gray, John.
Greig, J.
Grant, H.
Gryles, B.
Hormusjee Burnuah.
Hopkins, G.
Irving, W.
Johnson, J. H.
Latham, G.
Lee, W.
Leckey, E.
Lennon, F.
Macpherson, A.
Maum, Mrs.
McDonald, J.
Mc Kir, W.
Missias, L.
Miller, D.
Mookhtar, E. N.
Moore, G. E.
Morris, H.
Nazareth, P. J.
Nowrojee & Co.
Nowrojee Framjee.
Nusserwanjee & Co.
Oliver, P. J.
Pereira, S.
Petter Elize, Miss.
Plunket, F. P.
Pope, H.
Proprietor Castle Hotel.
Ramsden, R.
Richard, G.
Scott, W. C.
Sennock, J.
Smith, D. S., Captain.
Smyth, W. S.
Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.
Stacy, G. W.
Stanley, C.
Spinks, J.
Stewart, O.
Tillockchund Manockchund.
Townsend, E. S.
Thompson, D. M.
Thomson, T.
Tresch, J.
Verhoven, P.
Vanick, Professor.
Ward, W. J.
Warren, G. H.
Weschis, W. F.
Wilkinson, W.
Wright, J.
Young, G.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.

CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.

CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.

CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.

CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.

Rare Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.

GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.

GENEVA, best Dutch.

HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.

JOHANNISBERGER, a rêcherché Cabinet Wine

LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.

NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.

SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.

TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.

WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.

ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-3 per dozen...	Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Base's Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-3 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen	

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 2-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

Ay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 26
Extra dry Sillery Royal	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Royal Bouzy	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Verzenay Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 31
Royal Bouzy do.	(very dry)	...	...	...	...	...	50

Attention is requested to the following.

CLARETS.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
St. Estephe (2. B.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Charles Tovey's § 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
SAUTERNE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
BURGUNDIES.—Beaune ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chablis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pouilly Blanc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
SPARKLING MOSELLE.—Muscat Moselle	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
SHERRIES.—Pale dry dinner	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Choice Amontillado	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Choicest Solera	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
COGNAC BRANDY.—Charles Tovey's § 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,537, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
152, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbrigan embroid Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
Do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	6	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45 0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	0 0
Do. Dress Do. ...	75 0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10 8
Do. all Wool	10 8
Do. Cashmere „	10 8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12 8
French Printed Chirts per dozen	25 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25 0
Cashmere Do. „	20 0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20 0
Prince of Wales Do.	15 8

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7 0
The do with Tie „	7 8
The Belgian „	7 8
do. with Tie „	7 8
The Shakspear „	7 8
do. with Tie „	7 8
The Regent „	7 0
The Indian „	7 0
The Improved West End „	7 0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3 0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street do.	3 8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c. ... Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	
Guyot's Improved French Braces.....	2 8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends.....	5 0
The United Service Brace	3 0
Bridle Leather Belts	3 0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen.....		12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs.....		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enamoled	16	„ 80
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 20

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks.....	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	20	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions).....		
Scotch Mands	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, In valid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Cowrie Bags, Tea Chests, Cholera Belts.		

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs. as.
Paris Hats.....	14 0
Drab Shell Felt	10 8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8 8
The Jerome do.	7 8
The Chatab do.	7 8
The Isis do.	7 8
The Derby do.	7 8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S { Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves..... Rs. 2 As. 8.		
Gent.'s Military Doe. Dogskin. Driving Gloves. Drab Norway.	Gent.'s Lisle Thread White. Straw. Lavender.	Gent.'s Black. Drabs assorted. French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
Rs.	Rs.	p. a.			
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	555
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1450
1,260,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	870
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	465
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	910
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

SHIPPING COMPANY.

200,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	196
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kumrchee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent.	109½
Four per cent.	93½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do. do	101
5 years' do. do.	100¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 per cent.

CALCUTTA—26TH MAY, 1869.

The market for Government Securities continues 'brisk.' In 4 per cents. the transactions reported were at Rs. 5-10, 5-8, 5-6, and about 2 lakhs, in small sums, at Rs. 5-4 discount; and in 4½ per cents. amount at Rs. 5-2, and in the afternoon some good sums at Rs. 5-7 and 5-8 discount. Several time-bargain contracts were made between Saturday and to-day at Rs. 5-2 6-0, 5-12, 5-10 and 5-8 discount, for deliveries in one month to six weeks. Purchases of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were made at Rs. 9-4 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 13-14 and 14-0 premium. Several lots of 10 years' Debentures sold at Rs. 3-0 premium. Rs. 3-0 premium was reported for 15 years' Debentures. 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were in demand at Rs. 6-12 and 6-14 premium; no seller under Rs. 7-0.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,635.

A transaction in Simla Bank shares took place in the country at Rs. 560.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 20th May, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,11,14,898
Deposits at Head Office	1,53,17,639
Deposits at Branches	16,28,518
Bank Post Bills outstanding	32,275
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,59,380
	Rs. 3,35,10,476

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	22,02,893
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities	7,28,263
Bullion, Goods and Metals	12,38,600
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	70,22,485
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	4,66,384
Dead Stock	8,326
Stamps	10,26,272
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	27,497
Overdrafts	71,14,898
Cash	77,43,195
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	35,16,641
Do. do. at Branches	23,69,902
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	
	Rs. 3,35,10,476

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Wallace, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Karoor.
Doveton, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Smith, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment, on leave, from Matheran.
Lynch, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on privilege leave, from Mhow.
Young, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Yule, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Kurrachee.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Beddeck, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.
Barnard, Ensign, Senior Barrack Master, on medical certificate.
Doveton, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate.
Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty.

ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 29th May, 1869.

Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, D. Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed Second Wing Subaltern 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, on probation.

The following orders are confirmed:—

3rd Frontier Field Force order, dated 23rd February 1869, directing Captain R. R. Woodhouse, Officiating Quarter Master 30th N. I. to perform the duties of Adjutant in addition to his own, vice Captain Mills.

3rd Hussars.—Regimental order, dated 15th May 1869, appointing Cornet H. F. Berkeley, Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 16th instant, vice Cornet Vanrenen.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

11th Hussars.—Quarter Master R. Teevan to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

This Officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:

Staff.—Ensign P. C. Heath (45th Foot), Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir G. Malcolm K. C. B., from 5th June to 4th November 1869, on private affairs.

108th Foot.—Ensign F. B. Beile, from 20th July to 19th October 1869, in extension, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31st MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	„
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	„
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1,10s.0d.	„
	Wooden Ships	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 7s.6d.	„
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	„
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	„
Havre	Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 3s. 0d.	„
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, May 24.
	Sydney	Poe	Greenock, Jan. 15.
	British Admiral	Carnell	London, Feb. 8.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, May 29.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch, May 29.
	Anne Roydin	Nicholson	Newcastle.
	Royal Alice	Pierion	Newcastle.
	Ann Millicent	Nash	Liverpool, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Castle	Nisted	Singapore.
	Edinburgh	Logan	Liverpool.
	Schleswig Bride	Hansen	Liverpool.
	Royal Adelaide	Jeffrey	Liverpool.
	Beechercdass Ambadass	McInnis	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Amalia, Ballard, to Liverpool.
Ship Childers, Williamson, to Liverpool.
Ship Longwood, Hiscock, to Liverpool.
Ship Elled, Huntee, to Java.
Ship Hera, Fox, to Singapore.
Ship Seaforth, Woodward, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.
Steamer General Outram, to Cochin.
Ship William Steuart, to Madras and Hongkong.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAM.

ANJAUM, 31st, 5-45 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Dalhousie" leaving for Bassidore.

PAO, 31st, 12-50 P.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere" from Bushire in sight.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 26 Carricks ..... Anderson ..... Liverpool, Feb. 18.
River Lune ..... Williams ..... Newcastle, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

May 26 Portia .... —
Lalla Rookh .... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 26 Burmah (s) ..... Gray ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 26 Ivy ..... Plummer ..... Bimlipatam.
Salway ..... Richards ..... Ennore.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 31st, 9-21 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 91, wind west, moderate.

KOLAPORE, 31st, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88, slight rain yesterday evening.

CARWAR, 31st, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south, thermometer 84, barometer 29-98.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 29.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·694 inches.
Temperature of the Air	86·4 „
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2 „
Dew Point	78·1 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·765 „
Extent of cloudy sky (Six whole sky clouded=8)	6·5 „
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	96·9 „
Minimum do. do.	82·9 „
Gen. Direction of Wind. WSW, SW. WSW, W, WSW, SSW.	
Movement in 24 hours	200 miles.
Fall or Rain between 1st Jan. and 29th May	3 inches.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 1	Tuesday	July 13
„	„ 8	„	„ 20
„	„ 15	„	„ 27
„	„ 22	„	Aug. 3
„	„ 29	„	„ 10
„	July 6	„	„ 17

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 11	Friday	July 23
„	„ 25	„	Aug. 9
„	July 9	„	„ 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAPIN—SWAIN—May 17th, at Kotree, Scinde, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Captain F. Capin, Indus Flotilla, to Sarah Swain.—No cards.

DEATHS.

KING—May 29th, at Byculla, Alfred George, son of Mr. Alfred King, aged 16 months.

QUESTA—May 29th, at Cavel Street, Kalbadavie, Bombay, Solomon S. Questa, late Master ship *Marguard Family*, aged 31 years.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—May 23rd, at Hazarecbagh, Captain and Local Major Edmund Gordon Higgins, 107th Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—May 29th, at 8 Ulsoor Road, Bangalore, the wife of Major Anderson, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, of a son.

COX—May 26th, at Perambore, Madras, the wife of Captain G. W. Cox, 34th Regiment C. L. I., of a son.

FOX—May 24th, at Vellore, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fox, 28th Regiment, of a son.

RICKETTS—May 19th, at Mysore, the wife of L. Ricketts, Esq., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RIDDELL—GOSLING—May 20th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Nedigherry Hills, by the Rev. W. G. 4s. Cooper, M.A., assisted by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M.A., and the Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A., George Dalziel Riddle, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to Laura Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major General H. C. Gosling, Madras Army.

DEATH.

ROSS—May 21st, at Nabobpett, near Nellore, Mrs. Amelia Ross relict of the late Mr. D. Ross, Revenue Surveyor, aged 67 years.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869.

A LONDON correspondent tells that when las mail left, Mr. Dickson was pouring out his griefs at the India Office, and attempting to justify the intrusion of the Bengal Bank Agency here by extracts of a correspondence with the old Bank of Bombay. Is it come to this that Mr. Dickson is so hopelessly at fault, so completely on his last legs, that the only plea by which he can think to postpone for a little longer the closure of the Agency, for the maintenance of which he has fought so long and so well, is some refinement on a correspondence that took place with a Bank which is now numbered with the past, and of the management of which we have heard enough? But it is pitiable that Mr. Dickson should be driven to justify, or rather to attempt to justify his conduct, by pleading that the old Bank of Bombay would have treated the Bank of Bengal in a similar manner had not the crisis intervened. He had better have died mute, than have attempted to pervert justice by such an argument. It must be consoling to the Directors and Manquy under which they suffer, such an authority as Mr. Dickson is bold enough to quote their acts as a precedent for the line of conduct he has himself pursued. We know Mr. Dickson's ingenuity, and the daring support it has received from counsel and a limited portion of the Indian Press. We recently suggested that Mr. Advocate General Cowie's opinion could be upset by the records of the Bank of Bengal itself, and the large increase in the last returns under the heading "Mercantile Bills Discounted" proves that our suggestion was a correct one, and shows that an opinion even from so eminent a lawyer is of little value unless the case on which it is given is published with it. Counsel is bound to do the best it can for its clients, and in that light we cannot blame Mr. Cowie as we must presume the facts on which he arrived at his opinion were supplied by the Bank of Bengal. Doubtless Mr. Dickson is working as carefully in the interests of the Bank of Bengal. And by the use of judiciously selected "extracts" he may for a time make up something that looks like a case. But we understand that the Directors of the old Bank of Bombay made use of no indefinite terms, and distinctly avowed their right with the sanction of Government to open Branches at such places, "having Bombay as a trade centre," as might appear to them desirable in the interests of the Bank. Does Mr. Dickson mean to allege that Calcutta is the trade centre of Bombay?

The *Englishman* recently urged that the Bank of Bengal should be allowed an opportunity of justifying its conduct. If the Directors can advance no better plea than that of their able and ingenious secretary and treasurer, they had better touch upon this subject as lightly as their exponent—we won't say claqueur—the *Englishman* does.

We know that when Mr. Dickson applied for permission to open an agency or branch in Bombay, he considered it the course of all others best calculated to bring the protracted discussions regarding amalgamation to an early and definite issue; and in submitting the proposal to Government he did not hesitate to suggest that the opening of the branch would afford to the Bank of Madras those facilities for conducting their business of which they seemed to be deprived.

Yet the Government of India distinctly and decidedly negatived the proposal, specially because it would have the effect of anticipating the decision of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and generally, pending the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of the amalgamation of the two Banks.

So far we can speak with authority; we know also that the Viceroy stated that no arrangement under which the Bank of Bengal should be at liberty to establish a branch or agency at Bombay for the transaction of general banking business would receive his sanction. But after that, all is as yet partially concealed by the mists of intrigue. We hear, indeed, that a Financial Secretary accorded to himself, as President of the Bank of Bengal, permission to open an agency in Bombay for the collection of the Bank's outstandings, and accorded it in language so broad that counsel now advise it warrants the agency doing general business. Yet the *Englishman* tells the Government of India it must consider what liability it will incur, and what injury it may do to the Bank of Bengal by complying with the wishes of those who clamour for the removal of the Agency, it says—quietly putting on one side the reiterated and positive orders of the Secretary of State for India to close the Agency. We should like to see the veil lifted—to know how and by whom the orders of the Governor General, under date 8th July, 1867, were ignored for the purpose of serving the interests of the Bank of Bengal. We should like to know on whose authority and representation the Governor General said that the establishment of the Bank of Bengal Agency was sanctioned solely for the purpose of collecting its outstandings. And we should also like to know whether Mr. Advocate General Cowie settled all the papers on so important a question, or whether Mr. Lushington in one office simply addressed Mr. Lushington in another.

We repeat all this, and we ask those questions, because the *Englishman* now claims a position for the intrusive Bengal Bank Agency on the ground that it was in existence before the new Bank of Bombay and with an audacity worthy of such a plea it warns Government not to bring itself into antagonism with the Directors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal. This is very refreshing when we remember that three of the Bengal Bank Directors are Government servants, and that the shareholders know too well on what side their bread is buttered. Mr. Dickson lost to the Presidency Banks the management of the note currency by his inordinate greed. If he and the Directors pursue their present course, they will end in severing their connection with Government. We can quite understand that with half their capital invested in Government Securities, with the value of their shares falling on the market, with a heavy lock-up at Rangoon, with a loss at Akyab estimated at Rs. 80,000, and doubtless with diverse other unsatisfactory outstandings at their numerous branches, the Bank of Bengal must throw longing eyes on the business of this Presidency. If the temptation it so strong it had better close its eyes, for our Presidency Bank is young and hale, and the local Press, unanimous in this point at least, will not quietly pass by any attempt to do it injustice. We are satisfied Lord Mayo is the last man to be frightened into disobeying orders by unworthy threats, by legal opinions on incomplete cases, or any other engine which Bengal ingenuity can bring to bear for the purpose of delaying an act of justice—we are sure they cannot prevent it—to our Presidency Bank.

IN a recent article on the subject of the Bombay buggy it was remarked, that it was an unfortunate thing that the people on this side of India had such a predilection for the Arab horse. We will now consider more fully the qualifications of this animal and also of his rival—the Australian. We shall then be in a better position to judge which on the whole is the horse best suited to all the different purposes for which these animals are required.

It will hardly be contested by any one that the best horse in the world, *i. e.* the swiftest, the strongest, and the one with most bottom is the English thoroughbred. He has been tried in all quarters of the globe with the same unvarying success. To pit him on even terms in any country with the horse of the country is to deprive the race of all interest. He will beat the Australian in Melbourne, the Arab in Arabia, and walk away from any of the local breeds of Persia or India in either of these countries. But this very superiority of the English throughbred is pressed into service by the admirers of the Arab as an argument to prove the excellent qualities of the latter. For, say they, the English horse is simply a descendant of the Arab. Now although it is quite true that all our thoroughbreds have the blood of the Darby Arabian in them, still the English breed is as distinct from the Arab as the foxhound is from the harrier. The English breeders, finding that the Arab had many qualities which did not exist in their own horses, and wishing to secure these qualities, crossed their mares with him. The effect has been that the good points of both breeds have been retained in the thoroughbred. The intermixture of blood was a most wonderful success. The present English horse is not only the best of his tribe, but the *variety is fixed*. That is the important point. The cross is capable of reproducing itself perfectly. The difficulty, as all breeders of animals are aware, is not to produce a good individual, but a good type which can repeat itself. All breeds, and especially cross breeds, are apt to become extinct. It is the difficulty of getting a permanent variety which renders attempts to improve stock so often unsuccessful. The English horse has now existed as a distinct variety for a sufficient time to justify the conclusion that it is established, that it has the capacity to maintain its individuality of breed. No fresh infusion of blood since the time of the Darby Arabian has been considered necessary to enable the thoroughbred to retain his original qualities. We may, therefore, fairly assume that the English breed is now as distinct a variety of the genus horse as the Arab. Our object in these remarks is to render all the clearer what we are about to say of the Australian. This breed is simply the English horse bred in another [illegible] the thoroughbred and the Australian are differences brought about by the influences of climate, soil, food, &c. No one who studies Mr. Darwin's works will be disposed to dispute the fact that all animals are simply what the country where they live makes them. Where there is good pasture there will be good meat. Where the pasture is bad the evil can only be overcome by the aid of artificial food. That shiny silky coat of the English race-horse, and that bone and sinew, are due to a long course of the best food combined with a good temperate climate. Of course there are other minor causes helping towards the effect, but on the whole there is no doubt that good food and favourable climatal conditions are a *sine qua non* towards the production of a first-rate animal. Much progress may be made in the art of breeding in even the worst of climates, but the ultimate result would never be an animal to be compared with that to be produced under better circumstances. Up to the present time the Australian has not had so much care bestowed on him nor such great skill brought to bear in the breeding of him as the English horse has had. Still he has nearly all the good points of the latter, except that he is a coarser animal. In height there is little or no difference. We have seen Australians nearly as tall as any English thoroughbred. Over sixteen hands is not an unusual height for the Australian. He is quite as big boned as the thoroughbred, but has not perhaps quite the same sinew. At all events his muscles have not the hard appearance of those which stand out on the English racer like great cords of iron. We don't see the very best Australians in this country. Racing pays too well in Melbourne and Sydney for people to think of sending their first-rate animals to us. But a very good idea of what the horse is capable of may be formed from some of the crack race-horses in Calcutta and Madras, or from such a horse as *Melbourne* who ran in the last Bombay races. Now let us consider the Arab. He is an original species and belongs to a country in the tropics. He has great pluck and a most lively and playful disposition. Very seldom is he really vicious. Not particular as to his food, he will manage to keep in fair condition under the most trying circumstances. Rain, wind, and sun don't affect him in the least. He will stand for days and nights under a tree, or if it is necessary he will dispense with shade altogether. He has the faith of the bedouin, who takes all things in this world as his fate ordained by Allah, and who makes himself comfortable under all vicissitudes of fortune. Naturally enough he prefers to graze, but will thrive well with hay, and at a pinch has no objection to maintain himself on leaves. In a word, he is blessed with a constitution of iron. Now let us examine him more closely. In form he is a perfect picture. A lovely head, eyes that do all but speak to you, a nostril that dilates with the consciousness of power, an arched neck, strong clean limbs with rather small bone but very hard muscle, a compact body, and a tail such as no other horse, even if he had it, could use so gracefully,—all these go to the making of an animal that seems the very embodiment of beauty and strength combined. But we must not be led astray by our feelings. There is a very important qualification that must be made in a just estimate of this beautiful creature. Although he is such a good animal it is only relatively with his height and strength. In neither height nor strength does he come up to the Australian. And this makes all the difference in the world. It is as if we should pit the boy against the man. The boy may be an uncommonly fine specimen of humanity, but in power and endurance he can never stand up against the man. So it is with the Arab. The best Arabs which, as Vambery tells us, never leave Arabia, may for their height and strength be as good horses as any in the world; but purely as horses, and without any regard being paid to size, the Arab cannot run against the English racer, nor indeed against the Australian. Trials both of speed and endurance have been made in Egypt and elsewhere, but with the same uniform result. Whether the distance is one mile or ten, the Arab is beaten, and beaten wofully. Let us even look at the results in this country. Those who attended the last Bombay races must have formed a pretty good idea of the power and speed of the Australian from having seen the Madras crack *Melbourne* run. This Australian beat every horse brought against him so easily that he was handicapped in one of the races at a weight which made it almost cruel to run him. This race was considered a certainty for the Arabs. Yet *Melbourne* won without even being scratched. But it is always dangerous to reason from particulars to generals. The performances of no single horse can ever be a fair test of the capabilities of the breed. A much safer criterion would be the rules of racing clubs. These are based on a large number of facts. Now in all races in India the Australian has to carry a penalty of twenty-one pounds when running against the Arab, and we understand that the prevalent idea among racing men is that even this penalty, great as it is, does not put the two animals on even terms. Anyhow the fact speaks for itself. It is an admission on the part of those gentlemen who have given most time and attention to the subject, and who are therefore the most qualified to speak on it, that the Australian is twenty-one pounds better than the Arab. But it may be urged, and justly so, that speed and endurance are not the only qualities which go to make a good animal. And this is perfectly true. A swift horse with a bad constitution is not nearly so valuable for every day work as a slower horse which rarely falls ill. Now the Australian cannot compare with the Arab for hardiness of constitution, but on the other hand he is very far from being a sickly animal. What he requires is care and good food. He falls off in condition very much if subjected to exposure and stinted in food. He could not stand so well as the Arab rough district work, such as a police officer, for instance, would require him for. But on the other hand he will do steady work all the year round when he has a comfortable stable and regular meals. Weighing all these considerations we are of opinion that or all work which imperatively demands a good constitution but not great strength, Arabs and Persians are the most useful animals. We think cavalry officers do wisely to horse their troops with them, for the very good reason that during active service these animals are able to resist better than Australians the effects of all those hardships to which they are certain to be subjected. They will never answer well for the artillery, because they are too small for the work. So also will they never do as well as Australians for any draught purpose, because they are not so strong as the latter. That the Arab is an expensive animal detracts much from his merit, and his inability to carry a heavy weight detracts much from his usefulness. For regular town work the Australian is the best animal. That he is cheaper than the Arab, and can carry the heaviest man, weighs the scale down immensely in his favour. One more consideration, and we have done. The Arab is not likely to improve. Those Arabs that we receive during the next twenty years are not likely to be any better than those we have received during the past twenty. We have seen the best of this horse. But the Australian is in his infancy. Even to judge by the improvement in the breed during the last fifteen years, it is clear that we shall get much finer animals hereafter than have yet been imported to the country. In Bombay there is very little demand for Australians. The people have lost their heart to the beautiful Arab. But in Calcutta and Madras it is otherwise. A steady importation of Australians is kept up, and finer animals are sent out every year. The turn-outs in Bombay make a very poor show in comparison with those in the other presidency towns. Indeed the more we think on the subject the more we feel that the people in the west of India are making not only a great, but a very expensive, mistake in their exclusive partiality for Arabs, and that the sooner they learn to value a useful animal not for his looks but for his capacity to serve their purposes the better it will be for them.

STAFF VETERINARY SURGEON A. J. POETT has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT J. C. DOVETON, of the Madras Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests, has obtained twenty months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

LIEUT. (LOCAL CAPTAIN) FREDERICK THOMAS [illegible] N. I., has been appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from 16th May 1868, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

THE following arrangements have been ordered in the Quarter Master General's department to fill vacancies:—Major Pottinger, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General until further orders, vice Campbell proceeded on furlough to Europe; Captain Sexton, who reverted to Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie from furlough to Europe on the 27th March, 1869, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General, until further orders, on the departure of Major Mallaby on sick certificate to Europe; Captain T. G. Watts, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General from the 28th April, 1869, until further orders, vice Captain F. S. Iredell resigned his acting appointment.

THERE have, we observe, been altogether seventeen deaths from cholera among the European troops at Kamptee, but sickness is considerably on the decrease now in that station.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is a bold ruler. He has conceived a daring idea during his visit to India, and immediately on his return to Cabul has begun to carry it out. The reform he proposes is a dangerous one in so far as it is likely to excite discontent and opposition, but if he succeeds in overcoming the difficulties a new era in the history of Afghanistan will have begun. Wherever the Ameer went in India, troops turned out to meet him, and parades and reviews were held in his honour. At Umballa he saw a highly disciplined and finely accoutred army embodying every branch of the military service. And he found in all that he witnessed one great difference from what he had been accustomed to—every soldier was directly a servant of the State and paid by the State. He wants to introduce this system in Afghanistan. Instead of having countless chiefs under him, each having his own petty force, supported by means of a jageer, or grant of land, conferred by the ruling power, he has determined to make all the soldiers directly his own, confiscating the jageers of the chiefs and seeking to console the losers with allowances of money which, we may be sure, judging by his well known stinginess in money matters, will not be particularly liberal. To attempt a reform of this kind he needs all the prestige he enjoys, and even with it the experiment we fear will be a dangerous one. But the prize is worth an effort. With a well consolidated State army, and no other soldiery existing in the country, he would no longer be dependent on the caprices of his chiefs, as he and his predecessors have hitherto been. But it remains to be seen whether the chiefs will submit mildly to this palpable effort to annihilate their power. For the present, we may add, the measure is confined to the Cabul and Jellalabad districts. Our correspondent's letter mentions, further, that the Ameer is already drilling some of his troops after the English fashion, having taken to Cabul some natives of India qualified to conduct the drill. This is likely to be another cause of dissatisfaction. These facts show, beyond a doubt, that the Ameer was deeply impressed by what he saw in India. He speaks of this country as the "paradise of the world." We can excuse him for saying so as he has seen so very little of the world. But we dare-say it will compare favourably with Afghanistan at all events! The Ameer's son, Mahomed Yakoob Khan, who ruled the country in his absence, has been enjoined not to neglect his English education; and the youngest son, Abdoola Khan—the Ameer's pet, who came with him to Umballa—is to read English for an hour or two daily.

MR. CHISHOLM is to be appointed *pucca* Deputy Commissioner of Raepore to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late incumbent, Captain Twyford.—*Central India Times.*

THE "Central India Times" reports that a tiger carried off a man and two women, near Khorai, on the Nagpore and Jubbulpore road, on the 19th May. The man was a bunniah, a native of Khorai, the two women were pilgrims *en route* to Benares.

THE Commissioner of Benares is said to have submitted to the Viceroy the question whether a member of the family of the Rajah of Nepal is amenable to the Indian Courts for the commission of an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

THE Secretary of State has, says the "Indian Daily News," sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, and also of a Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Telegraphs. The proposal for a Deputy Director-General in the Telegraph Department has been negatived.

THE appointment of a Professor of English Literature and Mathematics, at the Presidency College at Madras, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, rising to Rs. 1,200 by an annual increase of Rs. 50, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

CHOLERA and small-pox still continue to rage throughout the greater part of the Central Provinces, for, with the exception of Seonee, the weekly report shows little or no improvement. At Seonee the improvement appears to be chiefly due to the strict attention paid to the cleanliness of the drinking water. In the Chindwara district, owing to the long continued dry weather, a scarcity of water was beginning to be felt, and many of the wells, in the Town of Chindwarra especially, had dried up. The reports of the out-turn of the harvest are, on the whole, more favourable than was anticipated.—*Englishman.*

THE widely prevalent rumours of a Persian descent on Herat, under the leadership of the Sirdars Azim and Abdool Rahman Khan, still (says the "Indian Daily News") stand in need of confirmation. The impression in the best informed quarters is that the Shah, though probably not one of the most discreet of monarchs, has an altogether too wholesome regard for his own interests to wantonly court such another tussle with the British as that of 1856-57, a result of which would have been his own deposition had England so desired. We have good authority for stating that nothing has been received by the Indian Government from Her Majesty's envoy at the Court of Teheran, which would in the slightest degree warrant the assumption that the rumour in question has any foundation in fact. The treaty of 1857 is a very stringent one, and the Shah fully understands its provisions and penalties.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

THE Control Department is an accomplished fact, and the warrant of its regulations will be promulgated in a few days. The department will be divided into two branches, to one of which will be entrusted the care and supply of all provisions and stores not munitions of war; to the other, munitions of war and transport. Under Sir Henry Storks, at the head of the former, will be Sir W. Tyrnne Power, late Commissary General of the Army; at the head of the latter, General Balfour, R. A., of Indian experience. The most important military question connected with the Department of Control is that of the transport. The Military Train is to be abolished: its officers are to be placed on half-pay, to receive the values of their commissions, or to remain as Commissaries of Transport in the new Transport Train, which will be organized on far less military principles than those upon which the Military Train was constituted. The officers of some branches of the Department of Control will be taken from officers of the combatant branches, who must be under 30 years of age, have passed through the Staff College, and have been five years in the service. They will be attached to the Department of Control for a probationary period of two years, and then will be required either to return to their regiments or to resign their combatant commissions, being allowed in exchange for that pecuniary loss to reckon their period of service towards pension and retirement.

The sub-committee, assembled under General Lindesay, on the subject of the reserve forces, has mapped out the country into new military districts, and is now considering the question of the length of period which should constitute a soldier's service. Two schemes are proposed and [illegible] of enlistment at seven years and to allow no re-engagements except such as shall be necessary to cover a tour of foreign service; and to have every soldier after discharge liable to five years' service in the reserve, during which he will receive £8 annually, but

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "OAKS."

LONDON, 28TH MAY.

The following is the result of the "Oaks" which was run at Epsom this afternoon :—

Brigantine ..... 1st.
Morna ..... 2nd.
Martinique ..... 3rd.

14 horses started. The weather was rainy.

A letter has appeared from an ex-Judge of the North West Provinces strongly urging the adoption of a Vagrancy Law in the Courts of Hindustan Proper.

NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch of Earl Granville's has been published, deciding to guarantee the New Zealand low (? loan) and stating that it is the duty of the colonists to protect themselves against the Maories.

REBELLION IN RUSSIA.

A rebellion has broken out at Khirgiz (among the Khirgiz hordes) against the Russian rule, and several thousands of Cossacks have joined. The garrison of Orenburg on the frontier is marching against them.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The debates on the Spanish Constitution have been concluded. The constitution was formally promulgated yesterday.

La France of to-day states that Queen Isabella, after a long deliberation with several of her former Ministers, has declared she will not abdicate in favour of the Prince of Asturias.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Amiens, Lille, and Toulouse, but they have been suppressed.

The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the statement made by the *Moniteur* that arrangements have been made between France and Italy for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in September. The *Journal Officiel* declares such news to be false.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 28TH, NOON.

Total Sales of Cotton ..... 62,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats.... 18,000 ,,
,, Import of Cotton..... 93,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats.... 6,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton ..... 425,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats..... 56,625 ,,

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Cotton Market to-day opens firm.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed very firm.

Fair Dhollera to arrive (ship named) 9¼d.

In the Manchester Market there is a fair demand.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 3d.
8¼ ,, 10s. 10½d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 3¾d.

The sum of £63,000 was paid into Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 29TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

The price of Fair Dhollera was omitted in transmission.

Consols, 93¼d.
5 per cent. Government Securities, 104½.
5¼ ,, ,, 109½.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10¾d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, ...£66,500,000.
,, Notes outstanding, ...£76,000,000.

THE PARCEL POST.

THE following is an extract from a letter from Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to the Government of India :—

"Referring to your letter of the 7th of October last, I beg leave to state that the sample post to and from India was undoubtedly intended, in the first instance, for *bonâ fide* sample only. In the working of the sample post great difficulty was experienced in deciding whether the contents of packets which had been posted as samples or as sample packets were really intended as samples or as consignments of goods, especially as it would seem that, in regard to India, many articles really intended as samples are inevitably of a somewhat bulky nature, so that it was ultimately considered expedient, upon the whole, to discontinue the practice of challenging packets of samples to or from India, on the ground of their contents probably not being strictly samples, and to permit any such packets to pass, if they were found not to exceed five pounds in weight, and not to contain any articles which would be likely to injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the officers of the deparments."

THE BANGALORE WALKING CHAMPION.

MR. NAPIER has been obliged to give it up. The walk of a hundred miles in 24 hours has been too much for him. The *Bangalore Herald* of Thursday last says :—

"Mr. Napier continued his walking match on Tuesday up to 2 o'clock when he had to give in from exhaustion. No proper arrangements appear to have been made, and even the ground was not measured off properly. Nevertheless, we are strongly of opinion that Mr. Napier did a very foolish thing in attempting to walk a hundred miles, especially as at this time of the year, the sun is powerful. He is, however, certainly a good walker, and up to the time he stopped—2 o'clock—he got through 69 miles, leaving 31 to be accomplished by 10 o'clock."

Mr. Napier has addressed the following letter to the *Herald* :—

"SIR,—With respect to my walking match on the 24th and 25th inst., I have respectfully to inform you that I got no fair play in more ways than one and the parties that endeavoured to swindle me and my friends will have to answer for it. I could have won easily which was patent to every right-minded man. I am extremely obliged to my numerous friends and acquaintances for their kind attention and have specially to request that any gentlemen that backed me will not pay their money over until my match is completed, it being the wish of my friends that I shall endeavour to accomplish it. I may add that I am over Rs. 100 out of pocket by the transaction and would be very thankful if a committee could be formed to endeavour to raise a sufficient sum so as to enable me to keep faith with the public.—I am, sir, yours respectfully"

W. C. NAPIER."

MR. W. H. CRAKE OF MADRAS.

WE observe (writes the *Madras Mail*) that the retirement is announced from Messrs. Parry and Co., of Mr. William Hamilton Crake, now a partner in Messrs. Crawford, Colvin and Co., whose prior is Governor of the Bank of England, and M.P. for the City of London. Mr. Crake was connected for many years with Madras trade, and is reputed to have always had a good old-fashioned grip of the pagoda tree. India treated him very well in every particular, and, should he some day aspire to senatorial honors, we trust he will emulate the consistent interest in India's welfare that his partner Mr. Crawford, formerly of Bombay, evinces in Parliament. Mr. Crake was for some time chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce; but it was not his fortune to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council; indeed Mr. Maltby, when Provisional Governor, rather discourteously passed him over, when two vacancies occurred, and re-appointed two brother merchants But, since Mr. Crake left Madras, his firm have been represented in Council by two junior partners. We hope the fates will be more propitious to him at home, than they were to the late Mr. Henry Nelson whom he has succeeded in London, for that excellent and able gentleman, after a long spell of Madras, died after eight years' residence in England.

MAHABULESHWUR.

27TH MAY.

THE weather has become much cooler during the last few days, thick fogs and heavy dews at night proclaim an important atmospherical change. The gathering of heavy thunder clouds, with occasional light tning, also warn visitors to pack up, and another week will thin the station considerably.

It is reported that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt on these hills between the hours of 12 and 1 A.M. on the 24th instant. Considering the hour, it is not likely that many people would feel a slight shock; but the walls of one house were plainly perceived to shake by a lady and gentleman who were awake at the time.

There was a grand party given by H. E. the Governor at his residence on Monday last, in honor of Her Majesty's birth-day, and last night a ball was held in the new assembly rooms. Out-door parties are getting very popular of late; an open space called the "Glade," near Bombay Point, is the spot generally selected, and dancing is kept up on the green sward until the small hours. We had one party there on the night of the 25th, and there is another one to-night.—*Deccan Herald.*

COLEMAN v. COLEMAN AND COLQUHOUN.

THIS case came on for hearing *ex parte* before Sir Adam Bittleston at the Madras High Court last Wednesday morning, and resulted in decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage. As there appeared no reason for delaying the time when the divorce might, under the Act, become absolute, namely six months from the date of its being pronounced, His Lordship held that at the end of that period the decree should be made absolute. Mr. Mayne appeared for the complainant, who was the only witness examined. The disposal of the case did not occupy longer than a few minutes.

INDIAN SALT.

WE (*Pioneer*) see that Mr. Sanderson, C. E., and Mr. Tait have been placed under Mr. Furnivall's orders for employment on the survey for the railway which is to tap the Sooltanpoor salt-works. The sooner that all the salt-works in the country—especially those at the Sambhur Lake and in the Bhurtpore district—are thus opened out, the safer shall we be from the great calamity of a salt famine in case of a failure in the supply of English salt. A war with either of the other two great maritime nations, France and the United States, would shut off this source of supply at once; and it is a question whether a sudden increase in the amount of railway materials or such other heavy freight required from England would not have a similar effect in peace time. The English salt has been steadily making its way up-country, in spite of its being saddled with a higher duty than country salt; and we believe that it is used as far west as Gumaneah. Old abandoned salt-works could not be resumed as suddenly as the English supply would stop on the rumour of war; and, as no large stocks of salt are held, there would then be a great dearth of this one necessary of life that nothing can replace. India grows her own rice and wheat, and the sooner she gathers her own salt, the better for all.

VELLORE.

24TH MAY.

THE intense excitement which lately prevailed in our agitated little station has partly subsided, and reason has once more asserted her sway over intellects which fear had previously paralysed. A few days ago we had only too much food for correspondence; now there is nothing to write about.

The affair, which caused so much consternation in our bourg, originated, as I told you before, in a "row" between the two rival Mahomedan sects of the place. The more fanatic taunted the quieter portion of our Mussulman population, saying that the latter were afraid of the Feringhees and dare not join them in exterminating the hated foreigners, until at last the feud ran so high that one sect "reported" the other.

Then there has been a strange subadar, who never reported his arrival, living in the Lines of the 28th Regiment, together with a Moulvie from Madras, and these two worthies have been doing their utmost to unsettle the minds of the sepoys. The subadar was simply walked off and the Moulvie was made to give bail. The proceedings of the court of inquiry have been kept a mystery, though why there should be this secrecy, 'no feller' knows. As a natural consequence, curiosity has been busy with her version of the story, which is to the effect that several of the men of the regiment are deeply concerned in the fanatical movement that was to have exterminated us.

All, however, appears quiet now. The pensioners have returned their arms into stores. But, for all that, we feel that we cannot be too watchful.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE AT MADRAS.

JOSEPH ANTIOCH, a drummer of the 35th M. N. I., has filed his petition for a divorce from his wife, who during his absence on service at Singapore had gone to live with Chinnasawmy, a butler, and a summons has been served upon the respondent and co-respondent. In August 1868 Chinnasawmy was tried at the Criminal Sessions at the instance of Antioch under the Penal Code, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment. After the termination of the trial, the injured husband sought and obtained the Chief Justice's permission to make an application to His Lordship. He wished to be informed if he was a single or a married man, and as he had one little child, of whom he could not, in consequence of his military duties, take proper care, he asked permission to take unto himself a wife—or even a help meet. Considerable amusement was occasioned in Court by the novel application, to which the Chief Justice replied that he had no power to authorize the taking of a second wife, the prosecutor was not to run away with the notion that the trial which had just terminated was one for divorce, and it behoved him to be cautious as to what steps he intended to adopt for his future domestic comfort, or he would be getting into a serious scrape, and find that he had fallen into a greater evil than that which had already overtaken him. Recent legislation however affords a remedy both for the rich and the poor, and of which Mr. Antioch has determined to avail himself.—*Madras Times.*

SIMLA.

THE long-talked of Horticultural Exhibition, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir William and Lady Mansfield, will be held at Annandale on Saturday next, commencing at 3½ P. M. and closing at sunset.

His Excellency the Earl Mayo will honor with his Presence the Flower Show. At the same time will be held a Fancy Bazaar and a Dog Show; besides other public amusements.

On Friday next, the 28th, Louis Frank intends appearing, at the Assembly Rooms, in his "Marvellous entertainment of natural magic and illusions; introducing new feats and effects never before performed in India."

Among the Fancy Fairs that are likely to come off shortly, there are two which especially deserve the favour of the public. The first is in behalf of a scheme for the education of female medical missionaries; the other is for an orphanage for native children which will come off on Saturday next.

We hear that Dr. Valentine, who has come to Simla in the suite of the Maharaja of Jeypore, intends taking an early opportunity of bringing before the public the cause of a Medical Missionary College, which he is desirous of establishing at Agra.

As an addition to the attractions with which Simla will this season be inundated, Professor Vanek is wending his way hither to amuse the good people with his wonderful performances. He was last at Delhi on his way to Meerut, whence he was to come direct to the hills.

We are sorry to hear that fever prevails to a very great extent in the station, beside diphtheria, dysentery and other complaints.

At the annual meeting of the Simla Bank, held on the 20th instant, a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared. The only other public business done was the appointment of auditors for the current year.

We hear from Deyrah that the heat there has been excessive and unprecedented. This heat throughout India and even in northern climates would lead one to suppose there is some truth in the theory that the earth is gradually getting closer to the sun.

There was no abatement of heat since the date of our last up to Thursday, when a slight shower of rain fell, and there was considerable thunder and lightning. The thermometer then fell from 91 to which it had attained to 75. We had hoped that the few drops of rain we then had would have been followed by a downpour the next day, or at any rate by a permanent fall in the temperature; but not so, the heat has since rather increased—the thermometer pointed to 93 in the verandah at 4 P.M. Such a long continued intense heat has not been known by the oldest resident here. On Sunday we had a heavy fall for about an hour of rain and hail, which has done much good.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette, May 25.*

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr. John Barnes, Mr. Reuben Clough, Mr. William Cooper and child, Mr. Robert Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Charlton and son, Mr. Newby, Mr. J. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Steward, Mr. Joseph Goodhead, and Mr. H. H. Brown.

For Marseilles.—Major R. Wallace, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Holden and infant, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. F. Chevalier, Captain McGillivray, Major Kennedy, Major C. H. Beddek, Mr. James Jackson, Mr. W. Maule, and Lieut. J. C. Doveton.

For Suez.—Mr. J. R. Gardiner, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Gaddum, Mr. Doering, Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. W. Boyd, Mr. Bournand, Mr. Hollmann, and Mr. Gibbs.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Ganga*, on the 2nd June (to-morrow) at 10 A.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

THE TOWN DUES.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the collection of the Bombay town dues, under the Act passed lately, begins to-day. We are glad to find that Mr. Mortimer Keily has been appointed Supervisor of the Town Dues Establishment, which, we may add, is under the Custom House.

WEATHER REPORT.—From the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th May, we learn that rain fell slightly in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. In Dharwar, Hooblee, Nowlgoond, and Kulghutghee, cholera prevailed to a slight extent, while the state of public health in other talookas was good.

DEATH OF MR. MANOCKJEE MERWANJEE SETHNA.—We have with regret to announce the death of Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee Sethna, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Parsee community. The deceased gentleman, who died yesterday at his residence in Girgaum, was an octagenarian. He was an extensive landed proprietor, being the owner of Nowrojee Hill, Merwanjee Dongur, and other properties, yielding an almost princely revenue. Large numbers of the Parsee community followed his remains to the Tower of Silence. Although averse to dispensing his wealth in public charities, it is believed that his loss will be much felt by numbers of poor people who were the recipients of his bounty.

ACCIDENT.—A shed attached to the house of one Balkrishna Ramjee, situated in the native town, fell in on Sunday, and two children were injured.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Hindoo child, aged about seven years, was bitten by a snake at Malabar Hill on Sunday evening and died a few minutes afterwards.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Friday evening last, Dr. Napier, of the Jamsetjee Hospital, while driving along the Bhendy Bazaar road, accidentally knocked down a Chinaman, who was slightly injured. The man was immediately taken to the hospital.

BRANDING A GIRL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Mussulman prostitute named Hyderbux was charged with branding a Mahomedan girl, aged about sixteen years, named Chundroo. After taking the deposition of the girl, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

AN OLD CHARGE.—Yesterday Mr. A. F. Soundy appeared in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, with regard to an information laid by him on 7th June 1865. He had then stated to Mr. Barton that a bill collector named Mahadorow Luximon had absconded with Rs. 205 belonging to his firm. A warrant was granted at that time for the apprehension of defendant, but though he had been in Bombay, he had never been got at by the officers. Now, however, he was in custody and the magistrate fixed the 7th inst. for hearing the case.

A MAN CHARGING HIS WIFE, AND HER MOTHER AND SISTER WITH THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday Thackur Nursee Hameen appeared with Mr. Carter, solicitor, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid an information containing a charge of theft against his second wife Wallee, and Manock and Ajoo, her sister and mother respectively. He stated that on the 27th instant he left his house in the afternoon, Wallee being then in charge of a small cupboard which was locked and contained ornaments worth Rs. 350 and Rs. 261 in cash. On his return he found the cupboard broken open and the property gone, and believed the defendants were to blame. Summonses were issued.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION AND DINNER.

ON the occasion of the departure for England of Mr. W. Charlton, Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, the subordinates of that gentleman entertained him to dinner in the Masonic Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of presenting him with a mark of their respect in the form of an address and a cheque for £200. About sixty sat down to dinner,—the chair being occupied by Mr. R. D. Saunders—and a number of Hindoo and Parsee *employés* joined the company on the removal of the cloth.

After dinner the toast of "The Queen" was drunk, and then "The Success of the G. I. P. Railway" was also given from the chair and duly acknowledged.

Mr. Borthwick then came forward and read the following address, and afterwards presented it to Mr. Charlton :—

To W. CHARLTON, Esq.,
Locomotive Superintendent.

SIR,—Your departure from India on the 1st proximo will be felt by us, the employés of this railway, as a matter of deep regret. We have therefore embraced this early opportunity of making known to you the sentiments we feel at your resignation of the appointment which placed us immediately under your control—a control which has been characterized by the desire you have always evinced, to deal justly with every one.

We will but slightly advert to the immediate cause of your resignation, and respectfully state that your recent domestic affliction is shared by us all. We deeply sympathize not only with yourself but also with your family in the loss you have sustained, and trust that the soothing hand of time, with a change to other scenes and influences, may once more bring content and peace to you and yours.

The services you have rendered to the Company during a period of eleven years have been many, and will, we trust, meet with the recognition which they merit; but it is in the character of an immediate superior that we testify to the respect and esteem in which you are held by us all. To show this in a tangible manner we respectfully intimate that a bill of exchange awaits you on your arrival in England for £200, with which we wish you to procure some suitable article of *vertu* as a testimonial of our regard. We have adopted this course there being no time to arrange the matter in India.

With the wish that many years of health and prosperity may be yours, we remain, yours faithfully,

[Signed by the Committee.]

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Byculla Works, Bombay, 28th May, 1869.

[This address was signed by the Chairman, and the signatures of the subscribers will also be adhibited ere Mr. Charlton's departure.]

The Chairman then proposed "The health of Mr. Charlton," in doing which he said—The duty which now falls to my lot is one which I would willingly shrink from, but one which I should be most willing to agree to had it been under different circumstances. What I mean is this—I have to propose the health of Mr. Charlton because he is going away, but I would have had far greater pleasure to propose it because he was to stop. (Applause.) But that is not the case; and, Mr. Charlton, I have to present you with this address, which is not signed, because the time was so short, but will be signed before you leave the country. As far as Mr. Borthwick has stated in reading the address, there are not two words on the subject, and I don't think Walker or Johnson himself could find a word to convey all I feel myself. I find myself unable to say a word except what is stated in the address. I have great pleasure in proposing Mr. Charlton's health, and wishing him many, many years at home. (Applause.) I don't suppose we will have the opportunity of seeing him here again, but we may all live and see him again. (Applause).

"The health of Mr. and Mrs. Charlton and family" was then drunk.

Mr. Charlton in reply said—I find myself in an exceedingly embarrassing position to-night, from the fact, as Mr. Saunders says, of not being able to find words sufficiently powerful to thank you for your kindness. I hope you will pardon any shortcomings in that respect, and accept my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have drunk my health and that of Mrs. Charlton, and for your many kind wishes. My departure from India, I can assure you, will be accompanied with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure in having the prospect of spending my days in our dear native land (applause), and a sincere regret at leaving so many kind friends behind me. (Applause.) I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking you all, and more especially those with whom I have been in daily communication, for your kindness, your cordial support, and assistance,—valuable assistance, gentlemen, and rendered more valuable from the fact of its having been given willingly and cheerfully. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the substantial, and I may say munificent token of your esteem that has just been referred to in the address, I can scarcely understand it. I cannot tell you what I have done to merit such a remark from your hands. I was to say that I have done my duty, but I may almost say I have failed in that. However, I accept it with thanks and everything connected it will be carried out to the best of my abilities. I can assure you that so long as I live I shall look to it with respect and with kindly feeling for the many friends I have left behind me in India. (Applause.) A great deal more could be said, gentlemen, and a great deal more ought to be said, but I think you will excuse me in that respect and accept my sincere thanks; and in bidding you farewell, I trust good health and prosperity are in store for you all, and when your Indian career is finished, I hope it will be with pleasure and success. (Applause.)

Mr. Bode then proposed "The Ladies," which was acknowledged by Mr. Elliot. He was an old hand, and thought his name should not have been introduced in connection with this toast, but he descanted on the virtues of the ladies, and wondered why they had not been invited to that banquet.

The Chairman then proposed "The health of Mr. Holden," who had been in the service of the Company for seventeen years, and was going home by the same mail as Mr. Charlton. (Applause.)

Mr. Holden acknowledged the toast.

The Chairman said the next toast was one with which he had nothing to do and he would leave it entirely in the hands of Mr. Prince.

Mr. Prince then intimated his perfect ignorance regarding the Press and everything connected with it: and proposed a toast in its honour.

This was duly acknowledged.

The Chairman next gave "The Native Community." The natives of India, he remarked, had not the opportunity of acquiring practical experience such as Englishmen got at home, but their assistance was of great service in this country. (Applause.)

Mr. Sadasew Moroba replied—He wished this duty had been in abler hands, but he trusted the company would take "the deed for the will" (hear, hear), and allow him to embrace this golden opportunity for thanking the chairman for so bringing forward the value of native assistance. They must all bear in mind the testimony that was borne to the natives by their manager in his evidence before the Bhore Ghaut Accident Inquiry Commisson, and that evidence did credit to their chairman's selection. (Applause.)

Some other toasts were given, and several songs were sung in the course of the evening.

APPLICATION AGAINST STORING OIL IN THE FORT.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday an application was presented to Mr. Connon, the Acting Senior Magistrate, signed by a number of the owners and occupiers of buildings in Bazaar Gate Street in the Fort, and asking His Worship to order the removal of a quantity of kerosine oil stored in their neighbourhood. The petitioners stated that they were grieved to find that in the house No. 76, the property of Bai Jumna, widow, formerly of Bombay, and now of Porebunder, in Kattywar, a dealer in glass, named Darasha Khursetjee, had rented a godown and sublet the same to Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., and that the latter had stored therein about 10,000 gallons of kerozine oil. The petitioners referred to the crowded characte of the locality, the highly inflammable and combustible character of the oil, and the danger there would be in case of fires, which were of so frequent occurrence in Bombay, destroying property and sacrificing many innocent lives.

The magistrate ordered that a summons should issue, calling on the defendant to show cause why the Court should not by a written order direct him to take such steps that the kerosine might not continue dangerous to human life or safety—the summons to be heard on the 9th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter signed "Economy" suggested by your article (of May 22nd) on the high prices Europeans have to pay for the necessaries of life in this country, seems to me to be a very good hint to the residents of Bombay. But it is chiefly to the co-operation of *Civilians* that we must look for a reduction of the exorbitant prices exacted by shopkeepers for stores and European articles in general. The Military have their *Mess*, which is a kind of a club through which the members can get things direct from Europe at a great saving to themselves. On the other hand Civilians are scattered through the country, and hence are in a great measure debarred from the co-operative system. I would propose that Civil Servants, "covenanted" and "uncovenanted," should follow the example of the mother country and establish *a Civil Service Co-operative Society* for each Presidency, with shops, godowns, and offices in the three capitals, having branches in the principal European stations in their respective Presidencies.

Civil Servants by adopting this plan would be quite independent of shopkeepers, and would thereby pocket the enormous profits of tradesmen.

Granting the *seven* propositions put forth in your issue of the 25th May by "Bombay Tradesman," I cannot see any reason why we should any longer encourage "strangers and sojourners in the land" by tempting European tradesmen to leave a "congenial climate" for the hope of great gains at the expense of our own pockets.

This is a subject worthy of a greater pen than mine, I would therefore ask you, Mr. Editor, to give it the advocation it deserves in the columns of your valuable paper, and subscribe myself

May 29th. A CIVILIAN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP disposed of a good deal of business in Chambers in the High Court on Friday, amongst which were the following cases :—

RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOBLAWALLA.

In this case an application was presented on the previous court day with regard to a mortgage to insolvent of some property at Alibaugh belonging to Nowrojee Dadabhoy. The mortgage had been paid up to the insolvent, but he had also transferred it to the opposing creditor, Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee. The latter stated that the insolvent's brother (Pestonjee) had become surety for Rs. 5,000 to him, and he feared the giving up of this mortgage would prejudice his claim; but, nevertheless, he would give it up to Nowrojee Dadabhoy, who was in bad circumstances.

Pestonjee was ordered to appear in Chambers on Friday, and Mr. Winter on his behalf accordingly appeared and consented to giving up the mortgage.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, the opposing creditor, said that he had done all he could to save the mortgagor, an old man, expense and trouble, and had in fact behaved very handsomely. He then directed an order to be drawn out.

INQUIRY INTO MOOLJEE CANJEE'S AFFAIRS.

In this insolvency, under Act XXVIII. of 1865, an investigation had been applied for by Mr. Punnett, as liquidator of the National Financial, and His Lordship had made an order on the 9th of May, and another on the 14th, directing an investigation into the case of the insolvent to take place this court day.

Mr. Rimington, on behalf of the insolvent, asked a fortnight's further time, and that in the meantime he should be furnished with the specific charges against the insolvent, who, as a director of a Financial Company, was charged with having appropriated large sums of money.

His Lordship asked if there was now any necessity for taking the case in the vacation?

Mr. Prescot said that Mr. Punnett, who was liquidator of the National Financial, was going home, and he was anxious to get the matter finished before he left.

His Lordship said he was afraid that was impossible, but Mr. Punnett could instruct the gentleman who would succeed him. If the parties opposing could conveniently furnish Mr. Rimington with the grounds of opposition it was desirable that they should do so, but he should make no order in the matter.

Mr. Prescot remarked that a reason for wishing the inquiry before His Lordship, was that a great many of the witnesses whom Mr. Punnett believed would be material witnesses would refuse to attend before the trustees. They could only summon the insolvent, and they could not even get the mehta, and the insolvent said that he knew nothing about his books himself.

Mr. Rimington—Quite a common thing among natives.

His Lordship—Well, I recommend you to have the mehta here the next time. (A laugh.) His Lordship added that he would not undertake to hear the inquiry. He would not be leaving this side altogether, but he would be mostly at the other side. Mr. Bayley would take the Chamber business after the vacation, and it might be better to leave over this case.

Mr. Rimington remarked that he believed he would be able to show His Lordship that Mr. Punnett had been most vexatious in his proceedings in this case.

His Lordship replied that he was not in the habit of assuming that public officers act vexatiously. A liquidator seemed to be regarded here as occupying much the same position as a turnpike keeper in England. (A laugh). It was very desirable that the insolvent should brush up his memory, for if he heard the case he should closely question him.

The inquiry was ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S ESTATE.

Mr. Hurrell applied on behalf of Mr. T. F. Punnett, one of the trustees of the estate of Premchund Roychund under Act XXVIII. of 1865, that he should be allowed to resign his office of trustee on the ground of his intended departure for England about 1st June, and that the liquidation might be continued by Messrs. G. R. Wilson and James Ranken, the other trustees.

There was no objection, and the order was at once granted.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31ST MAY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—Ahmed Ayab was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for stealing ornaments valued at Rs. 160.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Mucka Seedee, a vagrant, was sentenced to receive ten stripes for theft of some copper utensils.—Goona Manajee was sent to prison for a fortnight for stealing Rs. 5.—Yessoo Ragoo was sent to prison for four months for stealing a brass dish, valued at Rs. 12, and belonging to Anthoo Gopal, and having in his possession some other articles possibly stolen.—Munnoo, a woman, was sent to prison for three months for stealing a silver watch (Rs. 10) and Rs. 5 in money from Shabeer, a woman.—Osman Ebram, a coolie, was sent to prison for six weeks for stealing a knife from Mr. Terry.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.—Goolam Hossein was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for attempting to steal a cumblee.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Rebin Abraham was sent to prison for six months for theft of a gold watch belonging to his master, Moosa Phara.

ASSAULT ON A BLIND MAN.—Meeran Dowd was sent to prison for three months for assaulting a blind man that had come against him on the street. Defendant seized the stick and struck him violently.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—31ST MAY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Gunga, woman, was charged with stealing several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 29, belonging to Davee, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to four months' hard labour.—Rama Doda was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for stealing two copper vessels belonging to Neera, woman.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Baloo Rama, a cart driver, was fined Rs. 5 for cruelly torturing bullocks.

GAMBLING.—Camil D'Souza and three others were charged with gaming with dice and cards at the Breach Candy road and were fined in the sum of three rupees each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Balloo Rutnoo was charged with driving a vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others and was fined Rs. 10.

ASSAULT.—Mugroob Yacoob and two other Sidhees were charged with assaulting one Shaik Canoo. The prisoners were convicted, and the first two were sentenced to imprisonment for seven days each, and the third was sentenced to be imprisoned for a month.

MR. MOROBA CANNOBA ON THE RE-MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Pathare Reform Association was held on Wednesday evening in the house of Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Association. The hour announced was eight in the evening, but there was not a quorum in attendance till after nine o'clock.

Mr. Nana Morojee was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting as follows :—Gentlemen,—The principal object for which this meeting has been convened is, as I understand, the resuscitation of the Pathare Reform Association. This body was formed about six years ago, on the 31st January 1863, I believe, since which date several meetings have been held and their proceedings reported in the form of two pamphlets. I must confess, however, that our operations have not as yet led to any practical results. I shall not undertake to explain to you the reasons why the association has been so long dormant, but will leave the task to our zealous secretary, who is much more intimately aquainted with the doings of the society than I can pretend to be. Meanwhile we have been deprived, by death, of one of our strongest supporters and staunchest friends. His untimely death has not only proved a most severe shock to our body, but must be deplored as a great loss to the entire native community of Western India. I need hardly tell you, gentlemen, that I am here alluding to my esteemed friend, the late lamented Mr. Ramchunder Balcrishnajee. As regards the objects which the Reform Association has in view, you are doubtless aware that the principal of them are the amelioration of the moral and social condition of the Purbhus, the encouragement of education amongst them, the reduction of unnecessary expenditure on marriages and on funeral ceremonies, and the re-introduction of widow marriage. I need hardly say that in all intelligent quarters there can be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of each and all these objects. At present wasteful expenses are incurred on marriages and other similar occasions, such as lead to the utter ruin of poor families; so that no sensible man will dispute the propriety of curtailing this expenditure as much as possible. In the same way, no man at this time of the day can be ignorant of the enormity of the evils arising from non-existence of the custom of widow marriage. It has been argued on one side that such a custom never obtained amongst our people; and it has been urged on the other side that the custom did exist, but that of late it has been given up. Whether the former or the latter proposition be correct in fact, it must be granted that now that we have our eyes fully opened to the enormity of the misery and loss resulting from widows not marrying, it is high time that we should make every effort to check the evil. I for one do not care whether the institution of widow marriage has or has not hitherto existed. I would introduce it even if it has never before existed. I have not yet come in contact with any intelligent person who has disputed the propriety of widow marriage. The excuse put forward for its non-introduction is that it is not yet time to introduce such a measure. This excuse, I used to hear made when I was only a school-boy, and now that I have grown up to be almost an old man, I can hardly be satisfied with the same excuse. Let us have, gentlemen, at least the satisfaction of having done what possibly we can do. Let our motto be "Action not words."

Mr. Moroba Cannoba then, at the request of the Chairman, read the following address regarding the Pathare Prabhus, the working of the Association during the last six years, and his opinions on the subject :—

Gentlemen,—After the great disappointment which myself and Mr. Nana Morojee felt on Sunday the 16th instant for the paucity of attendance, it is to us a source of extreme gratification that so many respectable gentlemen have favoured us to-day with their presence; and I beg, in the name of the Association, to offer them our best and most sincere thanks for the interest which they seem to take in the success of the institution. You will have observed that "Do nothing that you wish to conceal" is our motto, which to a superficial mind may appear to be nothing more than a common-place, but which to the critical and profound thinkers conveys a moral, philosophical, and sublime, and which, if literally adopted and strictly followed by the civilized world, would at once put an end to all domestic and foreign feuds, and avoid rapine and bloodshed which have so often disgraced the policy and career of private and public men otherwise famous for their high intellects, sound judgment, and eminent learning. We should not require so many judicial tribunals to respect and enforce the rights of persons and things, or to punish and redress private and public wrongs. In fact, such wrongs would have no existence at all—we should not require so many thousands of land forces maintained at so enormous a cost, and so many forts and fortresses and so many tons of iron rams and steamers to preserve internal peace and prevent foreign aggression. In truth, the whole face of the world would be changed, peace and harmony would reign in every creek and corner of the world, and mankind would be restored to that primary state of happiness and bliss which nature had designed for them, but which, according to the Christian doctrine, were forfeited; because Eve was misled by the serpent and she deceived Adam and made him eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge. It is true that the name of the Association implies that its operations are not general, nevertheless it is not correct to charge the members with selfishness in starting up the institution. You have had the rules of the Association before you, and I daresay most of you have read them with care and attention. Let me therefore ask you whether you see anything in them which one can properly attribute to interested motives. Because they are restricted to one particular class, they may technically be called partial, nevertheless they are not the less philanthropic or the less charitable.

This Association was originated on the 31st January 1863 by a few persons of the Pathare class. Its place of birth was Poona. As soon as the rules were passed, a list of voluntary donations and monthly subscriptions was opened, and a circular in Marathee was prepared with great care and circumspection. Some 800 copies of this circular were lithographed and distributed amongst Prabhu families; and this circular, as we had fully expected, was the cause of our greatest difficulties. [The document which Mr. Cannoba here alluded to was a circular signed by 8 members enumerating the evils arising from the prohibition of re-marriage of widows, quoting authorities in support of re-marriages; and intimating that a deed of agreement would be prepared and circulated for the signatures of the Prabhus] The aggregate number of the Pathare families, including children of all ages, may be estimated at 5,000 souls. When, therefore, the institution has at heart the advancement of the moral, intellectual, and social condition of such a portion of Her Majesty's subjects, I emphatically put it to you whether such an institution is not entitled to the patronage and support of every charitable and kind-hearted man. If the general condition of the Pathare class be improved by the operations of the association, will it not, I ask the most sceptical, affect beneficially and advantageously the general state of native society in Western India? Pathare Prabhus are one of the oldest, if not the aboriginal, class of inhabitants of Bombay. In ancient and modern history we could find that Pathare Prabhus are descendants of the Kshatris, who are represented in the Great Purans as the greatest warriors, and who were the chief actors in the Mahabharutt, or the Great War, and that it was the Mahomedan invasion of Guzerat which drove them into different parts of the country. A number of their class are still known to be inhabiting parts of Cashmere, Jodhpoor, Oodeypoor, Oudh, and other parts of the N. W. Provinces known by the designation of Kshtris or Rajpoots. As fugitives from the monstrous cruelty and savage barbarity of the Mahomedans, our ancestors are described as having left their seat of government in the latter part of the twelfth or the first part of the thirteenth century, and after travelling through Khandeish and descending the Vindadri and Sayadri Mountains to have settled themselves in what was once called and is still known as the Northern Conkan. Salsette and Ravedunda were their rendezvous, and their chief, named Bim or Bhim Raja, made the city of Chumpavuttee the seat of his government, and occupied Mahim as far as the extremity of the Mahim woods, or what is now known as Dadur, and which was at that time separated from Worley, Parell, Dharav

amount of duty imposed in India upon the importation of British goods. Although the amount of that duty was only 5 per cent., he had been told that it pressed most heavily upon manufacturers in the northern and eastern divisions of the country, who felt that it was a great grievance. He had been told by one manufacturer who had only 500 looms that the 5 per cent. duty upon his very moderate production amounted to £4,000 or £5,000 per annum. There was a great battle going on in the northern and eastern districts of Lancashire between working people and employers; but both sides were agreed that if the Indian government would admit British goods into India duty free, a great improvement in the trade would be effected.

Mr. Ferguson cordially agreed with the spirit of the remarks made by Mr. Mason as to the duties upon British goods passing into India. He also expressed his concurrence with the resolution adopted by the directors on the subject of mutual allowances upon cotton old to arrive. He looked upon speculations in cotton to arrive as being injurious to trade, and as having introduced a gambling spirit which did not exist before that sort of transaction had been commenced upon the Manchester Exchange.

Mr. Fox Turner said the chairman had been good enough in his opening remarks to make an allusion to a letter which he had had the honour of addressing to the Manchester newspapers in regard to the subject alluded to by Mr. Ferguson, and in respect of which that gentleman had thrown the weight of his name and influence in the scale on behalf of the directors. Whatever might be the opinion of the members of the chamber generally, the opinions which had been expressed in this matter had decidedly not been backed up by the public out of doors. He had received upon all sides the thanks of men well experienced in business, as experienced he might say without offence as any of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, for calling the attention of the public to the resoluiion in question, and he was satisfied that the mercantile public of Liverpool and London and of all the large towns would agree rather with the side he had taken than with the side of the directors. The action taken by the directors had been quite uncalled for. The Bombay chamber did not ask them as to the advisability or the propriety of selling cotton to arrive. The Bombay chamber knew very well, just as the Manchester chamber must know, that they could not stop people from trafficing in this way. That kind of traffic was not confined to cotton, but was carried on with respect to other staple articles, such as coffee, sugar, tin, jute, and even in an article so ticklish in quality as indigo, and, saving the chairman's presence, he believed it also prevailed to some extent in the timber trade. (A laugh.) What difference did the article make to the theory? The inquiry which had been made by the Bombay chamber, as to whether the Manchester chamber would approve of the extension of the system of allowances, so as to give an allowance to the seller in case cotton should arrive better than sample, did not deserve such a maledictory answer as had been given—moved, as he observed, by Mr. Hugh Mason, seconded by Mr. Leppoc, and published appropriately on the 1st of April. (Laughter.) The resolution which the board adopted was as follows:—

"That the system of buying 'to arrive' has created and fostered a course of reckless speculation, unduly raising and depressing the price of the raw material, to the serious injury of the fair trading merchant, manufacturer, and work-people, and opens out the means of engaging in extensive pecuniary transactions to men without capital; and therefore this chamber strongly deprecates increased facilities for the continued carrying on of such a system."

One would suppose that the Bombay chamber consisted of Hindoos and Mahometans, and that the resolution adopted was an announcement of a missionary enterprise, and ought to have been preceded by the singing of a missionary hymn. What would they say of it in Bombay? They never asked for the lecture and never deserved it. But what was the objection to this system of trade? Mr. Ferguson had gone into generalities, like the resolution. He thought so [and so, and believed so and so, and confessed that there was a great deal of reckless speculation about. But, in many other departments of business, there had been reckless speculation. He remembered that railways at one time fostered reckless speculation, but he was not aware that therefore railways should be put down. Banks had fostered speculation, but he had yet to learn that the banking interest was to be denounced by the chamber on that account. But there was a great deal more in this matter, as he understood, than had met the eyes of the public. One distinguished member of the chamber had gone about the city saying he believed that no produce at all ought to be trafficed in when moving from port to port. But why should not cotton be discounted as well as a bill of exchange? If there was a *bond fide* cargo afloat, and the papers concerning it were in order, why should not honourable men buy and sell it? He did not hesitate to say that that passing of such a resolution was calculated much to lower the character of the chamber, for it led one to the belief that the gentlemen on the board were really not acquainted with the ordinary processes of trade in these matters. The rich spinner or manufacturer was able to buy large quantities of cotton in a low market, and could keep it in store until it could be profitably sold, regardless of the loss of interest. That was a legitimate mode of speculation for him, but for the poor spinner who anticipating equally a rising market, bought a cargo at sea, for which he would not require to pay until on its arrival, perhaps three months afterwards, he was told that he was fostering speculation. This reflection upon the character of honest traders was one of the most monstrous propositions ever put forward by any sober public body of men. They might depend upon it that the public at large and many men of character and position were very much annoyed that such an edict should have gone forth from the directors, because it showed either that that body were very rash in their proceedings or that they did not know what they were talking about. However opinions might differ as to what the chamber ought or ought not to do, all agreed that it should not set up a cheap John's cart, and scatter ambiguous phrases in the market place—(laughter)—upon matters of mercantile detail with which it had no concern, and with which, if it had concern, it was not by its constitution competent to deal. The board of directors was not a representative chamber, and if it wanted to air didactic principles by teaching the mercantile public "what to eat, drink, and avoid," the said public might turn round and inquire whether theirs was the teaching of the authorised physician or the voluntary empiric. If the chamber should begin by inviting *tu quoques* by denouncing in public what in private they were accustomed to do themselves, the outside public would begin to say, "These are men who make broad their phylacteries and are given to much preaching, but we do not find that in private concerns they are wiser than other people." He not know whether any of the directors had been guilty of the heinous sin of either buying or selling cotton to arrive. If they had done so they had set their seal upon iniquity and proved that they were hypocrites; if they had not, they had neglected a very simple and legitimate mode of benefiting their business, and to that extent they would, not have made appropriate husbands for the wise virgins. The dilemma on which the directors had been placed was one of their own choosing, and he hoped that in future they would confine themselves strictly and legitimately to the duties which lay before them. He believed that a good deal of the indifferent opinion which now prevailed in the public mind in regard to the chamber would thereby be removed, and uninfluential persons like himself would be spared the necessity of coming to the meetings to recommend the directors in future to apply their hearts to wisdom.

Mr. Maniachi said he would not seek to make any reply to Mr. Fox Turner, being too prosaic for his great wit. He admitted at once that he was sorry to differ from Mr. Turner on the subject which he had so ably and so humorously discussed. If the directors had erred it was not because they had not taken up the recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but because they had gone out of their way to discuss it at all. He held that buying and selling must be the free action of individuals, and that no institution, however pompously it might be styled, had any right to interfere with the freedom of bargaining. (Hear, hear.) The castigation which Mr. Fox Turner had inflicted upon the directors was not wholly unmerited, but appeared to him unaccountable.

In reply to Mr. Waters, the Chairman said no application had been made to the Board of Conciliation on the part either of the building trades or the cotton trades in Lancashire for arbitration.

Mr. Hugh Mason twitted Mr. Fox Turner with making a long speech regarding a subject which he had said was not worth discussing, and not even worth being about. He objected to the ironical and bantering style in which that speech had been made, and said the subject was an important one, which covered a wide area, and ought to be debated in the Chamber in a becoming manner. He disagreed with Mr. Fox Turner's opinion that the directors were blameable for having given an opinion upon this subject. It seemed to him that gentlemen selected by the members of the Chamber, by the directors were to discharge certain important public duties—("here, hear," from Mr. Fox Turner) —were entitled to be considered as men who were not likely to be guilty of perpetrating "monstrous" proceedings. When he had read the whole of the letter which had been sent to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it might, to a certain degree, effect, even Mr. Fox Turner's opinion.

Mr. Fox Turner— I never heard of the letter.

Mr. Hugh Mason—Then Mr. Fox Turner will have the pleasure of hearing it this morning.

Mr. Fox Turner—Well, I hope it is not a very long one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hugh Mason—It is not a very long one. If Mr. Fox Turner means that he wishes me to sit down I should be sorry to obtrude my opinions upon him or any other gentleman who may be reluctant to hear them. (Cries of "Go on.") Mr. Hugh Mason proceeded to read the letter sent to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce accompanying the resolution. The letter was as follows:—"In handing you the foregoing copy of resolutions I am directed to state that the directors of this Chamber are desirous of giving every assistance in establishing any legitimate arrangement for well-secured reliability as to the quality of cotton. They are, however, of opinion that the system of mutual allowances, as suggested, would have no material effect in that direction, but, on the other hand, would relieve the exporter from the obligations incumbent upon him, of careful sampling before shipment. The objection to the practice as now conducted is that it constitutes the principal means by which a combined and permanent body of speculators is kept on foot in the cotton markets of this country, who, having little or no capital, are yet enabled to engage in enormous transactions, precisely in the manner of the professional speculations of the Share and Stock Exchanges. The various devices which have been brought into operation under this system for the purpose of raising or depressing the market have had a most baneful effect on the cotton industry of the district, and render futile all reasonable calculations as to probable supply and demand. With these opinions, the directors cannot feel justified in the adoption of the arrangements for mutual allowances suggested by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Fox Turner—What is the date of the letter?

Mr. Hugh Mason—9th of April. The reason why he letter was not sent out immediately was because he mail was not going out immediately.

Mr. Fox Turner—It went the same day; not the ollowing day.

Mr. Hugh Mason said a sub-committee had been appointed to draw up the letter, and there had not been time to do so for the first mail. It appeared to him that Mr. Fox Turner had completely begged the question in what he had said in reference to railways and banks. The illustration would only have been applicable if the directors had sought to put down the buying and selling of cotton under any terms and conditions whatever. But railways and banks were more subject to legislative interference than almost any other enterprise. The Chamber had more than once expressed opinions and regard to their management, and only very recently they had adopted a memorial or petition for the better regulation of assurance offices. There was a tendency on the part of public financial bodies to do wrong acts, and when they did so it behoved a body like the Chamber of Commerce to do what it could to put down wrong practices and introduce better regulations. He had not altered his opinion of the system which was condemned in the resolution and the letter of the directors. He had conversed upon the question with some of the chief cotton brokers and merchants of Liverpool, and they agreed with the action of the Chamber. He had also conversed with some of the most eminent men in the city of Manchester engaged in mercantile pursuits, and they were also of the same opinion. He was prepared to confess that there were two sides to the question; but speaking as a cotton spinner, he believed that no system had been introduced into the cotton trade which had been the means of causing greater mischief and more bankruptcies than the system of buying and selling to arrive. So strongly was the system condemned that the resolution which had been challenged had been carried unanimously. He saw Mr. Fox Turner shake his head, and he would, therefore, say it passed *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. Fox Turner—Mr. Slagg voted against it.

Mr. Hugh Mason—No, he did not.

Mr. Fox Turner—How many were present?

Mr. Hugh Mason—It was an ordinary meeting of the boards. I shall finish my observations very soon without this running interruption, which is not at all agreeable. Mr. Mason then proceeded to say that nobody had challenged the resolution, and he had thought there never was a resolution passed with greater unanimity. He would do Mr. Fox Turner the justice to say, that after the meeting Mr. Slagg said he did not agree with what had taken place. He had then said that it was a pity Mr. Slagg had not expressed his opinion at the board meeting. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Fox Turner.) Mr. Mason concluded by again expressing his condemnation of the system of buying to arrive which he said had been productive of great mischief.

Mr. Malcolm Ross also defended the action of the directors. He said if those who proposed the motion had erred they had erred in good company, for there had been present Mr. Bennett in the chair, Mr. Ashworth, vice president, and the most active members of the board. When there were so many facilities for samples being shown, he saw no reason for encouraging a new element of uncertainty in the trade by giving mutual allowances.

Mr. Ashworth (vice-president) also defended the action of the board of directors and pointed out that the adoption of the system of allowances for cotton which was better than sample would be likely to give rise to many disputes; and as the cotton sold to arrive was many times sold and resold under transit the litigation arising under it would be of a very difficult and expensive character.

Mr. Wright Turner said he had no sympathy with the attack which his namesake had made upon the board of directors. He was inclined to think that if Mr. Fox Turner knew as much about cotton spinning as he did of buying cotton to arrive he would take a different view of the question. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Fox Turner, the Chairman said that 10 out of the 24 directors were present at the meeting when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Waters suggested that the mischief which he was satisfied arose from the sale of cotton to arrive might be checked, if at each purchase a certain sum, say £1 per bale, were paid as a deposit upon the goods purchased.

The discussion then closed, and the Chamber adjourned.

AGITATIONS IN IRELAND—THE MAYOR OF CORK.

DUBLIN, APRIL 30.

ANOTHER atrocious murder has been committed in the County Westmeath. The affair, like nearly all the murders recently reported in this country, is shrouded in mystery. The victim is a Captain Rowland Tarleton, of Creggan-house, about two miles from Athlone. He farmed his own estate, about 90 acres, had no tenants whatever, and is said to have been well liked by his neighbours. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, he proceeded to a part of his farm to direct the operations of some of his labourers. After remaining with them for some time he told them to go to dinner, which they did, he himself proceeding towards a bog in the vicinity, where a labourer named Mullaney was occupied. Captain Tarleton left after a few minutes, and so far as is known was never again seen alive except by his assassin. His lifeless body was found three hours later in a "boreen" not far from his own residence. He had been shot through the head. The eyes are described as having presented the appearance of an undistinguishable mass of pulp, and the features were totally destroyed by the storm of shot which had been poured into them. A revolver, which he has been in the habit of carrying for some time back, was found on his person, as was also a sum of money in silver. The spot had been well chosen by the assassin. Within a few yards of where Captain Tarleton fell was a stonewall, coming to an angle. Stones had been placed on the wall so as to afford an ambush, and so as, while protecting the assassin from observation, to give him a full view of Captain Tarleton, who, it is known, was in the habit of passing the spot daily. The constabulary were immediately on the alert, but no clue to the perpetrator of the murder could be discovered. No one will confess to having heard a shot fired. The police, however, arrested Thomas Hickey, John Burns, John Dutton, Michael Dowd, Patrick Burns, and William Burns. At a latter hour two men, advanced in years, and each named Burns, were also arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, but they were soon afterwards discharged, the authorities thinking there was no reason to detain them in custody. An inquest was held yesterday, but no additional light was thrown on the occurrence. The only known possible motive for the crime is that Captain Tarleton had about six months ago dismissed a herdsman named Burns. He had since received several threatening letters. Deceased was an unmarried man, 35 years of age. His mother and sister resided with him.

The fuller accounts received from Londonderry throw little fresh light on the cause of the riots which occurred on the night of Prince Arthur's visit. Only two men are yet dead, but it is feared that at least one more will succumb under his wounds.

His Royal Highness left for Portrush and the Giants' Causeway yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

DUBLIN, MAY 1.

The accounts supplied by the local papers of the riots in Londonderry are vague, and, of course, to some extent contradictory. There appears little reason to doubt that members of both parties were to blame. The originating cause of the disturbance appears to have been the precedence granted to a fife and drum band, called the Hibernian band, on the arrival of the Prince in the city on Wednesday afternoon. The precedence given to this band gave great offence to the Apprentice Boys, who thought that their own bands should have been accorded the place of honour. The obnoxious band, having been thus permitted to take the foremost part in welcoming His Royal Highness to the city, proceeded a few hours later—about half-past 8 o'clock—to the Imperial Hotel, where Prince Arthur was staying, and, taking up a position in front of that establishment, played "God Save the Queen." A crowd which had assembled around the band cheered the Prince when the playing ceased. The band, followed by the crowd, then proceeded in the direction of the Diamond, where they encountered a number of the Apprentice Boys. Stone-throwing soon commenced, and shots were fired. The police, however, succeeded in separating the combatants before any serious injuries had been inflicted. The opposing parties then proceeded in different directions—the Apprentice Boys taking possession of Butchers'-gate while the Hibernian band and its followers took up its position in Abbey-street. A large Roman Catholic party, however, assembled near the place occupied by the Apprentice Boys. The police succeeded in partially dispersing this party; but the Apprentice Boys, it is alleged, took up a position over the gate, from which they discharged pistols and threw stones, breaking the windows of the adjacent houses and panelling the doors with bullets. This was kept up till about a quarter-past 10, when a magistrate and some of the constabulary urged the Roman Catholic party to go home. The constabulary and the magistrate then endeavoured to induce the Apprentice Boys to cease, going up to those on the gate and remonstrating with them. The latter, however, were obdurate, and many of them became so excited, and shots and various missiles were so frequently discharged in such numbers, that none of the constabulary who had ventured on the perilous mission thought it prudent to retire to a more sheltered position. The mob becoming more riotous, and shots more frequent, the constabulary, in order to put an end to the disturbance, fired on the mob, with the fatal result already announced. The military were then called out, and the streets were speedily cleared of the mobs. The military and police continued to patrol the streets during the night. The two men who received fatal wounds were in the vigour of youth. One of them, named Moncrieff, was a millwright; the occupation of the other, Craig, is not mentioned. A man named Murphy was seriously wounded in the thigh. Lieutenant Bond, who was at first stated to have received a gunshot wound, suffers only from injuries inflicted by stones. Three of the constabulary—sub-constables Sullivan, Reilly, and Donnell—also received serious injuries from the same cause. It is alleged, and not contradicted, that the police fired on the people without orders. The Riot Act, it is also stated, was not read throughout the entire proceedings. The opposing mobs indulged freely in party cries, the more frequent of which were, "Down with tyranny!" "To —— with ascendency!" and "Groans for Lord Claud!" on the one side; while the other took care to call for "Groans for Gladstone, the traitor!" and for cheers for "Church and State!" At the inquest yesterday on the bodies of Moncrieff and Craig, the father of the last-named was examined, and having identified the body, stated that his son was neither an Apprentice Boy nor an Orangeman. Robert M'Michael, one of the city police, deposed that, in company with six other members of the force, he proceeded on Wednesday night to the scene of the riot. He saw a mob coming down Bishop-street, but could not tell to which "party" it belonged. The mob consisting of men, women, and children, were throwing stones. He then heard two pistol shots fired. A party of constabulary, numbering about seven, were stationed at the foot of the street, and shots were fired by them immediately after the two pistol shots from the mob. A few minutes afterwards Moncrieff and Craig were found lying in the street, the former, the witness believed, quite dead. Craig, was still alive, and was conveyed to the infirmary on a stretcher. The witness saw no one fall before the constabulary fired, but they might have fallen without his seeing them. One or two other witnesses were examined, but did not throw any further light on the occurrence. The inquest was then adjourned till Monday. It appears that the constabulary, on being examined after the fray, were found to be 14 bullets short of the supply served out to them. A man named Barker has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the shot by which Murphy, who is in a dangerous state, was wounded.

A scene occurred to-day at the Cork Police-office. The Bench refused to acknowledge the Mayor as chairman. The Mayor claimed the charge sheet, and on its being refused attempted to take it by force. The greatest uproar ensued, and the sheet was torn in the struggle. The Mayor said he would get all the magistrates suspended and a paid barrister appointed. A meeting of the magistrates has been called to consider the Mayor's recent speech.

DUBLIN, MAY 3.

It now appears to be beyond question that there was only one mob in the streets at the time of the fatal firing at Derry on Wednesday night. There had been two rival parties during the earlier portion of the night, but these had separated without more serious results than the infliction of a few cuts and bruises on either side, the principal combat having occurred shortly before 10 o'clock, about which hour, according to a correspondent of the *Daily Express*, the Protestant party routed a crowd which had assembled round the Hibernian band, while the latter played "offensive tunes," and the crowd invited groans for Lord Claud Hamilton. The Apprentice Boys' band, according to the same authority, did not make its appearance in the streets after dark. A portion of the Protestant party, after their opponents had retired, continued to hold possession of Butcher's Gate for some time, but were eventually induced to leave it. They proceeded in the direction of Walker's monument, and in a few minutes a mob of about 200 persons, believed to be of the same party, came up Bishop-street, cheering and groaning on their way. On approaching the Diamond they began to throw stones, and two pistol shots were fired. There was no opposing mob, and the chief sufferers from the stone-throwing were the police and constabulary stationed at the various corners of the Diamond. It was at this juncture that the constabulary fired, and the two men—whether from the shots fired by the constabulary or not is not yet quite clear—were shot down. Moncrieff and Craig, who were Presbyterians, were buried on Saturday.

A supplement to the *Dublin Gazette*, published on Saturday, contains an Order in Council declaring the borough of Londonderry under the provisions of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur visited Belfast on Saturday afternoon, and was most enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants, who, it is said, were anxious to obliterate from the Prince's memory the recollection of the unhappy occurrences at Londonderry.

The scene in the Cork Police-court on Saturday, in which the Mayor, as usual, was the prominent figure, was unprecedented. The Mayor, it appears, complained of the conduct of a brother magistrate, Mr. Starkie, in reflecting on his worship's conduct in discharging some prisoners on his own responsibility. The Mayor now said he would bring the matter before the Corporation and apply to have all the magistrates superseded. Upon this the following dialogue ensued:—

"Mr. Pollock.—Ah! go on with the business; call the first case.

"The Mayor—The magistrates of this bench, I think are—

"Mr. Pollock—Silence, sir! Silence, sir! Call the case.

"The Mayor—I will express my opinion, sir.

"Mr. Pollock—Silence, sir; conduct yourself.

"Mr. M'Leod—This is very unseemly. Go on with the business.

"Mr. Pollock—Silence, Mr. Mayor.

"The Mayor—I will try this with you. I will seek to have an impartial barrister placed on the bench.

"Mr. Pollock—Call the case of Daniel O'Leary.

"The Mayor (laying his hand on the sheet, which was in the possession of Mr. Pollock)—I am entitled to that sheet.

"Mr. Pollock (also laying his hand on it)—I won't give it to you.

"The Mayor—I am entitled to the list, I say, as chairman of the court. (Cries of 'Order, order!')

"Mr. Pollock.—I won't acknowledge you as such."

This exchange of civilities continued for some time, but eventually the business was proceeded with. The magistrates—exclusive of the Mayor—met subsequently to consider the Mayor's speech at the recent banquet. The meeting was private.

A telegram from Cork states that a monster meeting was held yesterday in the open air, at which speeches were delivered denouncing the Mayor's "persecutors," and resolutions adopted expressing confidence in him. A crowd subsequently gathered in front of his residence and cheered him, in acknowledgment of which he addressed the assemblage, and disavowed sympathy with assassination. He also expressed confidence in Gladstone and Bright. Tar barrels were burnt, and other demonstrations of rejoicing indulged in, in honour of the Mayor. Placards denouncing Alderman Lyons as a spy, traitor, and informer have been posted over the city.

EVENING.

The Mayor of Cork attended the police-court at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, 11 being the usual hour, and, in the absence of the police, who were the prosecutors, discharged the prisoners who were in custody for drunkenness. A charge of robbery and one of assault were held over, and a fine imposed on a woman for using obscene language, though the offence was not proved.

Subsequently at a meeting of the Council, the Mayor presiding, it was proposed to ask the Lord Chancellor to hold an inquiry relative to the conduct of the Cork magistrates. A few Conservative members were present. A suggestion for the postponement of the motion was agreed to. The Mayor denounced the Orangemen, and said the magistrates were serfs and slaves of the party. He suggested a vote of censure on the magistrates, but the matter dropped.

Alderman Lyons has received a letter threatening his death by shooting in the streets before the 15th inst.

DUBLIN, MAY 4.

The inquest at Derry terminated in a verdict, after three hours' deliberation, that Moncrieff died from a gunshot wound fired by the constabulary. The authorities are blamed for their insufficient precautions for the preservation of the peace. The constabulary received much ill treatment during the evening. The constabulary are censured for firing without warning on the crowd. An open verdict was returned relative to the death of Craig.

Cork still continues uppermost. The Mayor, the magistrates, the aldermen, the town councillors, the police, and the mob are all objects of public attention. His Worship yesterday performed rather a clever manœuvre, but one which he may find was too clever by half. The Government, it is generally believed, were in want of an "overt act" of Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan, in his capacity as a magistrate, which would enable them to compass his removal from the Bench. It is just possible that in attempting to outwit his brother magistrates yesterday morning he has furnished the Government with the opportunity they desired. It appears that he proceeded to the police-court yesterday morning an hour and a half before the usual time, before any of the other magistrates had arrived, and, having caused the prisoners charged with drunkenness to be brought before him, discharged them, without waiting even for the attendance of the police by whom the charges had been preferred. One woman, charged with a different offence, he fined 2s. 6d. without having gone through the form of hearing evidence, the witnesses not having arrived at the time. He then left the court, remarking that he had left the other magistrates nothing to do.

At a meeting of the Town Council held later in the day, Mr. P. O'Sullivan proposed "that the Lord Chancellor be called upon to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the magistrates who attend at the police-court." He contended that the conduct of the magistrates was calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. They threw every obstacle they could in the way of the Mayor, and did not show him that respect to which he was entitled as the chief magistrate of Cork. He also suggested that they should rather apply to the Government to supersede the magistrates, and appoint a paid barrister. Mr. Collins urged postponement of the matter until there should be a fuller attendance of members of the Council, a suggestion which was adopted, but not until the Mayor, who presided, had denounced "the traitor Catholics who joined with Orangemen in oppressing the people. These magistrates were themselves only serfs and slaves of the party to which they owed their tendency in this country." He concluded by suggesting that the Council should pass a vote of censure on the magistrates,—a suggestion, however, which the Council did not adopt.

At the "mass meeting" on Sunday, to express sympathy with the Mayor, the attendance was said to have numbered about 3,500. After resolutions had been adopted, approving the conduct of the Mayor, and declaring his explanation with regard to the speech at the Warren and Costello banquet to be satisfactory, the chairman, Mr. Thomas Creedon, addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

"I may say that it is not generally known what the conduct of the magistrates was yesterday at the police-office—that it was an attempt made by the Conservative magistrates to deprive him of his position. (Loud groaning.) The Mayor is not a magistrate appointed by Government. ('No, no!' and cheers.) He threw up his commission for the sake of the people, but I tell you he holds a higher commission. (Cheers.)

"Mr. Cronin—From the people. (Loud cheers.)

"The Chairman—He holds his commission from the people, and the people will maintain him in that. (Cheers.) Consequently, gentlemen, whenever it will be necessary to call you together again, you will come forward to support the Mayor ('we will,' and cheers), for we have allowed this thing to go abroad too long. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have only to thank you again for your attendance.

"A Voice—What about Black Pollock? (Laughter and groaning.)

"A Voice—Three cheers for the Mayor. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

"Another Voice—A groan for Lyons. (Great groaning.)

"The Chairman said that he wished to make one remark more. They had all gone there in compliment of the Mayor, and he would beg of them all to be orderly and well-conducted until the following morning. ('We will.') He asked them not to drink a drop that night, for it was said that the Mayor encouraged drunkenness."

It is stated that at the meeting of magistrates held on Saturday, to which, it is needless to say, the Mayor was not invited, those present unanimously condemned the language used by him at the recent banquet. According to the *Cork Examiner* the propriety of recommending his Worship's removal from the bench was considered, but, appreciating the legal difficulties in the way, nothing definite was done. Ultimately a resolution was drawn up and signed by all the magistrates present. It recited the passage of the recent speech containing the reference to the Duke of Edinburgh, repudiated the sentiments expressed in the passages, and called on the Lord-Lieutenant to adopt such measures as the Government might think fit.

A telegram from Cork states that Alderman Lyons received a letter through the post yesterday morning informing him that his opposition to the Mayor had brought upon him a decree that he should be shot in the public streets before the 15th of the present month.

Prince Arthur has caused to be forwarded to the Corporation of Cork a letter declining the invitation of the Council to visit the city. The letter is written by Colonel Elphinstone, and is as follows:—

"Prince Arthur desires me to say that, while fully appreciating the kindly feelings which prompted the Corporation to make their offer, his Royal Highness deeply regrets that he will not be able to accept the same."

His Royal Highness, in responding to the toast of his health, at the luncheon provided by the Mayor of Belfast in the Music-hall on Saturday, spoke with an ease and freedom which quite charmed those who heard him. His Royal Highness, who was loudly cheered, said:—

"Mr. Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The reception you have given me here to-day, and the truly hearty and enthusiastic manner with which you have received this last toast, have touched me deeply, and I have difficulty in finding words adequately to express my feelings. (Cheers.) It was my wish that the visit to Belfast should terminate my present tour in Ireland, in order that my last impression should be those derived from seeing her where her industry and commerce are greatest—nowhere can they be more so than in this prosperous town of Belfast-(Enthusiastic cheering.) It is the more agreeable to me to pay this visit on this, the anniversary of my birth (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Unfortunately, the time is too short for me to see all I could wish, but I trust at no distant period to renew my visit. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Your hearty welcome alone is a sufficient inducement. (Loud applause.) I, on my part, will show my appreciation of it by endeavouring to merit your esteem. (Cheers.) Two bright examples have been set before me by my beloved father and illustrious godfather, and these I cannot do better than follow. (Cheers.) One motto guided them through life—'Duty before pleasure.' (Applause.) I shall try to make it my own." (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

The body of Captain Tarleton, so barbarously murdered near Athlone last week, was buried yesterday. A correspondent of the *Daily Express* says that the attendance of the Protestant inhabitants was such as to cause the funeral to assume the appearance of a demonstration, while the number of Roman Catholics was meagre in the extreme. He adds that the lamentable occurrence was alluded to on Sunday in the places of worship of all the Protestant denominations, while no reference to it was made in any of the Roman Catholic chapels. Not a single frieze coat was to be seen at the funeral.

The Killarney correspondent of the *Daily Express* reiterates in the most emphatic terms the statement that the Vicar of Killarney refused to accept Mr. Herbert's invitation to preach in Muckross Church on occasion of the recent visit of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and that he so refused for the reason already mentioned —namely, the part taken by Mr. Herbert in supporting the Irish Church Bill. The correspondent states that he had this from the lips of the vicar himself.

MAY 6, EVENING.

On Wednesday, at Skeen, county Sligo, a tenant farmer named John Ross was charged with being in possession of Fenian documents of an extraordinary description, containing an entirely new version of the Fenian oath, also a Fenian catechism. The prisoner was remanded to Sligo Gaol, bail being refused.

The Mayor of Cork was served personally in Dublin to-day with a copy of the Removal Bill and the notice of the order for the second reading.

MIDNIGHT.

At Belfast last night an extensive robbery of fire-arms occurred, supposed to be by Fenians. A large gunmaker's establishment was broken into, and £100 worth of breacheloaders and revolvers stolen. Five arrests have been made on suspicion.—*The Times.*

"ROGERS v. ROGERS AND M'INTOSH."—This was a petition, heard in the Divorce Court on May 5, by the husband for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent answered denying the adultery, and alleged adultery and desertion against her husband. The co-respondent also answered, and denied the adultery. No one appeared on the part of the petitioner. Dr. Tristram stated that the reason why the petitioner had not appeared was that he had gone to America with another woman. Dr. Spinks said he appeared for the co-respondent and, as the petitioner had not appeared, he had to ask that a verdict should pass for the co-respondent with costs. A verdict, with costs, was accordingly ordered to pass for the co-respondent. Dr. Tristram then stated the case for the respondent. She was married to the petitioner in 1849, at the time 18 years of age. The petitioner as a surgeon in the 70th Regiment and after marriage they resided in various places, and for some time in India. In 1863 the petitioner was ordered to have left the army, and went to reside at Guernsey, where he commenced practice. While there he attended a Lieutenant Tolemash, who died. During his attendance upon the husband an intimacy seemed to have sprung up between the wife and the petitioner, and in 1864 he deserted his wife and had ever since lived with Mrs. Tolemash. On his doing so the respondent went to her family, and had since resided and been supported by them. The adultery of the husband was clearly proved, and the court accordingly pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, against the petitioner.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

NOTICES.

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IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by GRIMAULT and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of Lorse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from scrofulous affections, and in cases of affection of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—GRIMAULT AND Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining the new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each fluid ounce of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. GRIMAULT & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which possesses the confidence of the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, nervous headache, dyspepsy, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON. By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.

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According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous tissue, and succeeds where other preparations fail, made in the form of pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by adjunction to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are —Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

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This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MAYICO, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

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DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

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